

July 30, 2018

Via online portal: <https://foiaonline.regulations.gov/foia/action/public/request/publicPreCreate>

National Freedom of Information Officer
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (2822T)
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 566-1667

Re: Freedom of Information Act request

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, The Protect Democracy Project and the Natural Resources Defense Council hereby request that your office produce within 20 business days the following records (see below for clarity on the types of records sought):

1. All documents, including but not limited to emails or memoranda, reflecting or relating to searching, monitoring, reviewing, tracking, maintaining, collecting, compiling, listing, analyzing, or evaluating social media for posts about the EPA or EPA employees, including former Administrator Scott Pruitt.¹
2. All documents, including but not limited to emails or memoranda, reflecting or relating to First Amendment or Privacy Act considerations when conducting reviews of social media.
3. All documents, including but not limited to emails or memoranda, reflecting or relating to procedures or policies for referring social media posts to the Office of Inspector General or any other law enforcement authorities.
4. In addition to the records requested above, we also request records describing the processing of this request, including records sufficient to identify search terms used and locations and custodians searched, and any tracking sheets used to track the processing of this request. If your agency uses FOIA questionnaires or certifications completed by individual custodians or components to determine whether they possess responsive

¹ See Eric Lipton et al., *E.P.A. Assesses Threats on Twitter to Justify Pruitt's Spending*, N.Y. Times (Apr. 10, 2018), <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/04/10/us/epa-social-media-threats-scott-pruitt.html>.

materials or to describe how they conducted searches, we also request any such records prepared in connection with the processing of this request.

The timeframe for this request is February 1, 2017 through the date that searches are conducted for records responsive to this FOIA request.

We ask that you search for records from all components of the Environmental Protection Agency that may be reasonably likely to produce responsive results, including but not limited to the Administrator's Office, Office of Inspector General (OIG), the OIG Office of Investigations, the OIG Office of Counsel, the Office of Homeland Security (OHS), and the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA).

FEE WAIVER FOR THE NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

NRDC requests that EPA waive any fee it would otherwise charge for search and production of the records described above. FOIA dictates that requested records be provided without charge "if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); *see also* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1). The requested disclosure would meet both of these requirements.

A. NRDC Satisfies the First Fee Waiver Requirement

The disclosure requested here is "likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1). Each of the four factors used by EPA to evaluate the first fee waiver requirement indicates that a fee waiver is appropriate for this request. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2).

1. Subject of the request

The records requested here relate to government operations or activities. This request seeks information about EPA's current practices in monitoring, tracking, and keeping records of individuals' social media content about EPA, as those apply to certain individuals who have posted information about EPA to social media. The requested records thus directly concern "the operations or activities of the government." 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(i).

2. Informative value of the information to be disclosed

The requested records are "likely to contribute to" the public's understanding of government operations and activities, 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(ii). The public does not currently possess any information about EPA's monitoring, tracking, or record-keeping practices of social media accounts. There is more than a reasonable likelihood that these records have informative

value to the public. *See Citizens for Responsibility & Ethics in Washington v. U.S. Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 481 F. Supp. 2d 99, 109 (D.D.C. 2006).

Disclosure of the requested records would therefore meaningfully inform public understanding about EPA's operations and activities. The records requested are not currently in the public domain.

3. *Contribution to an understanding of the subject by the public is likely to result from disclosure*

NRDC's extensive communications capabilities, and proven history of dissemination of information of public interest—including information obtained from FOIA records requests—indicate that NRDC has the ability and will to use disclosed records to reach a broad audience of interested persons with any relevant and newsworthy information the records reveal. There is a strong likelihood that disclosure of the requested records will increase public understanding of the subject matter. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1314 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (finding that a requester that specified multiple channels of dissemination and estimated viewership numbers demonstrated a likelihood of contributing to public understanding of government operations and activities).

NRDC intends to disseminate any newsworthy information in the released records and its analysis of such records to its member base and to the broader public, through one or more of the many communications channels referenced below. NRDC has frequently disseminated newsworthy information to the public for free, and does not intend to resell the information requested here. NRDC's more than one million members and online activists are "a reasonably broad audience of persons interested in the subject" of EPA's response to public requests for information, and whether EPA introduces obstacles that delay or hinder the public's right to information about government activities. 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(2)(iii). When combined with NRDC's communications to the public at large, the likely audience of interested persons to be reached is certainly "reasonably broad." *Id.* As NRDC's long history of incorporating information obtained through FOIA into reports, articles, and other communications illustrates, NRDC is well prepared to convey to the public any relevant information it obtains through this records request.

NRDC has the ability to disseminate information collected from this FOIA request through many channels. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- NRDC's website, available at <http://www.nrdc.org>, is updated daily and draws approximately 1.3 million page views and 510,000 unique visitors per month (as of Spring 2017). The new NRDC website launched in late March 2016 and features NRDC staff blogs, original reporting of environmental news stories, and more.
- NRDC's Activist email list includes millions of members and online activists who receive regular communications on urgent environmental issues. This information is

also made available through NRDC's online Action Center at <https://www.nrdc.org/actions>.

- *NRDC This Week* is a weekly electronic environmental newsletter distributed by email to tens of thousands of subscribers, at <http://www.nrdc.org/newsletter>.
- NRDC updates and maintains several social media accounts: Facebook (565,530 followers), Twitter (195,426 followers), Instagram (37,868 followers), YouTube (19,518 subscribers), and LinkedIn (9,108 followers). We also use Medium as another distribution channel for our content (1,478 followers).

NRDC issues press releases, issue papers, and reports; directs and produces movies, such as *Sonic Sea*, *Stories from the Gulf*, and *Acid Test*, narrated by Rachel McAdams, Robert Redford, and Sigourney Weaver, respectively; participates in press conferences and interviews with reporters and editorial writers; distributes content on Huffington Post; and has more than fifty staff members dedicated to communications work.

NRDC employees provide Congressional testimony; appear on television, radio, and web broadcasts and at conferences; and contribute to numerous national newspapers, magazines, academic journals, other periodicals, and books. A few examples are provided below:

- Research article, "The requirement to rebuild US fish stocks: Is it working?" *Marine Policy*, July 2014 (co-authored by NRDC Oceans Program Senior Scientist Lisa Suatoni and Senior Attorney Brad Sewell);
- Issue brief, "The Untapped Potential of California's Water Supply: Efficiency, Reuse, and Stormwater," June 2014 (co-authored by NRDC Water Program Senior Attorney Kate Poole and Senior Policy Analyst Ed Osann); *see also* "Saving Water in California," *N.Y. Times*, July 9, 2014 (discussing the report's estimates);
- Article, "Waves of phony charges over new clean water safeguards," *The Hill*, June 17, 2014 (by NRDC Executive Director Peter Lehner);
- Article, "Don't Buy the Smear of the EPA," *L.A. Times*, June 3, 2014 (by NRDC President Frances Beinecke);
- Transcript, "Conservationists Call For Quiet: The Ocean Is Too Loud!" Nat'l Pub. Radio, *All Things Considered*, July 28, 2013 (featuring NRDC Marine Mammal Protection Program Director Michael Jasny);
- Testimony of David Doniger, NRDC Climate and Air Program Policy Director and Senior Attorney, before the United States House Subcommittee on Energy and Power, June 19, 2012;
- Article, "Is there a 'proper level' of compliance with environmental law?" *Trends: ABA Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources Newsletter*, Jan./Feb. 2008 (authored by NRDC Senior Attorney Michael Wall).

NRDC routinely uses FOIA to obtain information from federal agencies that NRDC legal and scientific experts analyze in order to inform the public about a variety of issues, including

energy policy, climate change, wildlife protection, nuclear weapons, pesticides, drinking water safety, and air quality. Some specific examples are provided below:

- (1) In April 2014, NRDC relied on FOIA documents for a report on potentially unsafe chemicals added to food, without the safety oversight of the Food and Drug Administration or the notification of the public. The report, titled *Generally Recognized as Secret: Chemicals Added to Food in the United States*, reveals concerns within the agency about several chemicals used as ingredients in food that manufacturers claim are “generally recognized as safe”. See also Kimberly Kindy, “Are secret, dangerous ingredients in your food?” *Wash. Post*, Apr. 7, 2014 (discussing NRDC’s report).
- (2) NRDC obtained, through FOIA, FDA review documents on the nontherapeutic use of antibiotic additives in livestock and poultry feed. In January 2014, NRDC published a report, titled *Playing Chicken with Antibiotics*, which is based on the documents obtained, and reveals decades of hesitancy on FDA’s part to ensure the safety of these drug additives. See also P.J. Huffstutter and Brian Grow, “Drug critic slams FDA over antibiotic oversight in meat production,” *Reuters*, Jan. 27, 2014 (discussing NRDC’s report).
- (3) NRDC has used White House documents obtained through FOIA and from other sources to inform the public about EPA’s decision not to protect wildlife and workers from the pesticide atrazine in the face of industry pressure to keep atrazine on the market. See *Still Poisoning the Well: Atrazine Continues to Contaminate Surface Water and Drinking Water in the United States*, <http://www.nrdc.org/health/atrazine/files/atrazine10.pdf> (Apr. 2010) (update to 2009 report); see also William Souder, “It’s Not Easy Being Green: Are Weed-Killers Turning Frogs Into Hermaphrodites?” *Harper’s Bazaar*, Aug. 1, 2006 (referencing documents obtained and posted online by NRDC).
- (4) NRDC incorporated information obtained through FOIA into a report, available at <http://www.nrdc.org/wildlife/marine/sound/contents.asp>, on the impacts of military sonar and other industrial noise pollution on marine life. See *Sounding the Depths II: The Rising Toll of Sonar, Shipping and Industrial Ocean Noise on Marine Life* (Nov. 2005) (update to 1999 report). The report also relied upon and synthesized information from other sources. Since the report’s publication, the sonar issue has continued to attract widespread public attention. See, e.g., “Protest Raised over New Tests of Naval Sonar,” Nat’l Pub. Radio, *All Things Considered*, July 24, 2007.
- (5) NRDC scientists have used information obtained through FOIA to publish analyses of the United States’ and other nations’ nuclear weapons programs. In 2004, for example, NRDC scientists incorporated information obtained through FOIA into a feature article on the United States’ plans to deploy a ballistic missile

system and the implications for global security. *See* Hans M. Kristensen, Matthew G. McKinzie, and Robert S. Norris, “The Protection Paradox,” *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, Mar./Apr. 2004.

As these examples demonstrate, NRDC has a proven ability to digest, synthesize, and quickly disseminate information gleaned from FOIA requests to a broad audience of interested persons. Therefore, the requested records disclosure is likely to contribute to the public’s understanding of the subject.

4. Significance of the contribution to public understanding

The records requested shed light on a matter of considerable public interest and concern: EPA’s current practices in monitoring, tracking, and keeping records of individuals’ social media content about EPA. EPA’s transparency (or lack thereof) is a matter of significant public interest and attention right now. Recent news reports,² and Congressional inquiries,³ have highlighted EPA’s “open-source review of social media.” Disclosure of such practices would help the public understand to what extent EPA is reviewing and tracking social media content.

B. NRDC Satisfies the Second Fee Waiver Requirement

Disclosure in this case would also satisfy the second prerequisite of a fee waiver request because NRDC does not have any commercial interest that would be furthered by the requested disclosure. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii); 40 C.F.R. § 2.107(l)(1), (3). NRDC is a not-for-profit organization and does not act as a middleman to resell information obtained under FOIA. “Congress amended FOIA to ensure that it be ‘liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.’” *Rossotti*, 326 F.3d at 1312 (internal citation omitted); *see Natural Res. Def. Council v. United States Env’tl. Prot. Agency*, 581 F. Supp. 2d 491, 498 (S.D.N.Y. 2008). NRDC wishes to serve the public by reviewing, analyzing, and disclosing newsworthy and presently non-public information about the subject of this request. As noted above, work done by EPA on this topic relates to a matter of considerable public interest and concern. Disclosure of the requested records will contribute significantly to public understanding of the underlying subject matter.

FEE WAIVER FOR THE PROTECT DEMOCRACY PROJECT

Likewise, as with NRDC’s request for a fee waiver above, Protect Democracy requests that EPA waive any fee it would otherwise charge to search and produce the records requested above.

² *See id.* (“The review of social media postings turned up commentary related to the E.P.A. and its management. . .”).

³ *See* Letter from EPA Inspector General Arthur Elkins to Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works Ranking Member Carper and Sen. Whitehouse (May 14, 2018), <https://www.epa.gov/office-inspector-general/epa-ig-response-senate-committee-environment-and-public-works-ranking>.

FOIA provides that any fees associated with a request are waived if “disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii). The core mission of The Protect Democracy Project, a 501(c)(3) organization, is to inform public understanding on operations and activities of the government. This request is submitted in consort with the organization’s mission to gather and disseminate information that is likely to contribute significantly to the public understanding of executive branch operations and activities. The Protect Democracy Project has no commercial interests.

In addition to satisfying the requirements for a waiver of fees associated with the search and processing of records, The Protect Democracy Project is entitled to a waiver of all fees except “reasonable standard charges for document duplication.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II). Federal law mandates that fees be limited to document duplication costs for any requester that qualifies as a representative of the news media. *Id.* The Protect Democracy Project operates in the tradition of 501(c)(3) good government organizations that qualify under FOIA as “news media organizations.” Like those organizations, the purpose of The Protect Democracy Project is to “gather information of potential interest to a segment of the public, use its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into distinct work, and distribute that work to an audience.” *Nat’s Sec. Archive v. Dep’t of Defense*, 880 F.2d 1381, 1387 (D.C. Cir. 1989). As the District Court for the District of Columbia “easily” determined in recent litigation in a separate FOIA request, The Protect Democracy Project is “primarily engaged in disseminating information.” *Protect Democracy Project, Inc. v. U.S. Dep’t of Def.*, 263 F. Supp. 3d 293, 298 (D.D.C. 2017). Indeed, The Protect Democracy Project has routinely demonstrated the ability to disseminate information about its FOIA requests to a wide audience.⁴ The Protect Democracy Project will disseminate information and analysis about this request – and any information obtained in response – through its website (protectdemocracy.org); its Twitter feed (<https://twitter.com/protctdemocracy>), which has more than 14,000 followers; its email list of approximately 25,000 people; and sharing information with other members of the press.

RESPONSIVE RECORDS

We ask that all types of records and all record systems be searched to discover records responsive to our request. We seek records in all media and formats. This includes, but is not

⁴ See, e.g., Lisa Rein, *Watchdog group, citing “integrity of civil service,” sues Trump to find out if feds are being bullied*, Wash. Post (Apr. 27, 2017), <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/wp/2017/04/27/watchdog-group-citing-integrity-of-civil-service-sues-trump-to-find-out-if-feds-are-being-bullied/>; Ben Berwick, *Going to Court for Civil Servants*, Take Care (April 28, 2017), <https://takecareblog.com/blog/going-to-court-for-civil-servants>; Charlie Savage, *Watchdog Group Sues Trump Administration, Seeking Legal Rationale Behind Syria Strike*, N.Y. Times (May 8, 2017), <https://nyti.ms/2pX82OV>; Justin Florence, *What’s the Legal Basis for the Syria Strikes? The Administration Must Acknowledge Limits on its Power to Start a War*, Lawfare (May 8, 2017), <https://www.lawfareblog.com/whats-legal-basis-syria-strikes-administration-must-acknowledge-limits-its-power-start-war>; Allison Murphy, *Ten Questions for a New FBI Director*, Take Care (June 6, 2017), <https://takecareblog.com/blog/ten-questions-for-a-new-fbi-director>.

limited to: agendas, manifests, calendars, schedules, notes, and any prepared documentation for meetings, calls, teleconferences, or other discussions responsive to our request; voicemails; e-mails; e-mail attachments; talking points; faxes; training documents and guides; tables of contents and contents of binders; documents pertaining to instruction and coordination of couriers; and any other materials. However, you need not produce press clippings and news articles that are unaccompanied by any commentary (e.g., an email forwarding a news article with no additional commentary in the email thread).

We ask that you search all systems of record, including electronic and paper, in use at your agency, as well as files or emails in the personal custody of your employees, such as personal email accounts, as required by FOIA and to the extent that they are reasonably likely to contain responsive records. Natural Resources Defense Council would prefer records in electronic format, saved as PDF documents, and transmitted via email or CD-ROM.

If you make a determination that any responsive record, or any segment within a record, is exempt from disclosure, we ask that you provide an index of those records at the time you transmit all other responsive records. In the index, please include a description of the record and the reason for exclusion with respect to each individual exempt record or exempt portion of a record, as provided by *Vaughn v. Rosen*, 484 F.2d 820 (D.C. Cir. 1973), cert. denied, 415 U.S. 977 (1974). When you deem a portion of a record exempt, we ask that the remainder of the record to be provided, as required by 5 U.S.C. § 552(b).

Given the 20-day statutory deadline, we hope to be as helpful as possible in clarifying or answering questions about our request. Please contact me at Ben.Berwick@protectdemocracy.org or (909) 326-2911 if you require any additional information. We appreciate your cooperation, and look forward to hearing from you very soon.

Sincerely,



Benjamin L. Berwick
Counsel
The Protect Democracy Project



Aaron Colangelo
Litigation Director
Natural Resources Defense Council